

Abilene Weekly Reflector

S U P P L E M E N T .

The Reflector.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888.

"Turn the rascals out and turn the States in," is the motto of a Kansas editor.

The total popular vote of the Nation will give a plurality of about 10,000 for Harrison.

Is it not about time for Ben Butler to "rise up" and give us his views on the situation?

The rumor is afloat that Jay Gould is attempting to gain control of the Santa Fe system.

Congress reassembles next Monday and then we will have Grover Cleveland's last annual message.

Dan Lamont is the happy father of a brand new boy. Oh, Grover, why dost thou allow thy servant to get ahead of thee?

The original Harrison man is as numerous as he is conspicuous just now and makes quite an army all by himself.

It will be noticed that Gen. Harrison lets the other fellows do the talking now. He knows when to keep his mouth shut.

The official count in Indiana gives Harrison 265,361; Cleveland 261,013; Fisk 9,881; Streeter 2,994. Harrison's plurality 2,348 votes.

An eastern politician and stump orator has brought a suit for libel against a Brooklyn newspaper for calling him a "wind-jammer."

About the only public documents of President Cleveland that the American people have fully accepted have been his Thanksgiving proclamations.

In the latest organized Uncle Tom's Cabin show "Little Eva" weighs 200 pounds and throws "Legree" out of the back window by the seat of his unmentionables.

Mr. Harrison's first appointment, that of a newspaper man to be his private secretary, shows him to possess remarkable discrimination and excellent judgment.

General Palmer has tried to get even with the fellows who defeated him by withdrawing from the G. A. R. The organization is not wearing crapes on this account though.

The death of Mrs. General Sherman removes the wife of one of America's most honored men. Old Tecumseh will receive the hearty sympathy of thousands of boys in blue.

It is said that Mr. Harrison is the only college Greek letter society man ever elected to the presidency. He is a Phi Delta Theta and the members of that society did much toward electing him.

The Knights of Labor convention has concluded its turbulent session. Mr. Powderly still remains at the helm, a fact that argues much for the good sense of the order in its selection of officers.

The Hutchinson News is advocating an anti-Oklahoma convention. While there is such a wide-spread objection to opening up the Territory, Congress will hardly take any decisive action upon it.

Easley, of the Hutchinson News, performed the remarkable feat of working into his Thanksgiving editorial a discussion of Hutchinson's salt well prospects and of sugar manufacture in Kansas.

It is said that Mr. Blaine will assume the editorship of a New York magazine. If he does we violate no confidence in asserting that it will not be Harper's.

It is now said that Mr. Cleveland and Dan Lamont will form a partnership for the practice of law in New York next spring. They will probably advertise themselves as "attorneys-at-law and pension experts."

The Wichita Eagle is whooping up capital removal just now. Too late. The Windy Wonder can never divert the tide of opinion that is setting toward Abilene and will eventually bear the capital hither.

The Lord's power would be greatly blessed if the old Pennsylvania law confiscating the proceeds of election bets for the benefit of the poor fund could be applied and enforced throughout the entire country.

An Iowa school teacher, on trial for whaling a scholar, told the jury that he meant to administer a very light punishment, and he didn't believe he hit the boy fifty blows. A regular licking would have meant 500 blows.

The clergymen of Abilene have formed an association for mutual benefit. It is probably a sort of trust by which men who have failed to pay their wedding fees can be blacklisted and so prevented from "jivin'."

The Inter Ocean publishes the views of a large number of city preachers upon the Sunday newspaper question. Nearly all believe that most of the objections to it are unjustifiable and all agree that it has "come to stay."

We are not in the habit of dealing out glucose—it isn't in our line—but it does seem to us that the Clay Center Times is about as neat a weekly as Kansas affords. Mr. Valentine is to be congratulated upon its appearance.

An enthusiastic admirer of Henry Grady, of Georgia, remarked in a recent speech, "I shall be glad to see him in the United States Senate, and the American Eagle will be glad to shake hands with him when he gets there."

It is rumored that John Sebastian, general passenger agent of the C. & N. in Kansas, will be promoted to be general agent of the entire passenger department of the Rock Island system. It will be a deserved honor, as he has proved himself a capable railroad man.

Mr. Gladstone is reviewing and arranging his correspondence. Vast quantities have been destroyed, but about 60,000 letters are to be preserved, and he has built a fireproof room for them adjoining his castle at Hawarden.

There seems to be an exceedingly suspicious and enthusiastic unanimity out in the Fifth district, and among some other fellows in the State, in behalf of John A. Anderson for a cabinet position. F. B. Dawes, of Clay Center, is suggested for Mr. Anderson's successor.—[K. C. Gazette.]

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, is scared and predicts "a financial crash more appalling than that of 1873" and advises his State to indulge in "a period of repose." Alabama or the South will not "repose." They will advance to the full light of a glorious prosperity just dawning upon them.

The Herald declines to discuss any question hereafter with a convicted liar, indecent character or self-admitted coward.—[Hope Herald.]

As the above would seem to indicate a somewhat shady comradeship in the past as well as an earnest desire to reform, we congratulate the Herald upon its change of heart.

The Philadelphia News is authority for the statement that "the Democratic committee has returned to Mr. Cleveland his \$10,000 check." There are a good many other fellows who are not receiving \$50,000 a year salary, would say, "Thank you," if they should be remembered in the same way.

The Seventh Congressional district of Kansas is composed of thirty-seven counties, and is the largest in both territory and population in the United States. In 1880 when the apportionment was made, the population was less than 130,000. The recent vote would indicate a population of about 355,000.

Somebody wishing to be very complimentary to Mrs. Harrison has started the story that she reads Browning and "understands his writings." If that latter statement were true it would prove her far too intellectual for a President's wife; she would have the brightest mind in America, if not in the world.

Says The Carroll County (N. H.) Pioneer (Dem.): "No, boys, there is nothing left of doubt or hope to cheer the Democratic heart. We are licked, and darned well licked, the way things look now, too, and doubtless soon after the 4th of March the most of the postage stamps in the country will be licked by Republicans."

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Lafayette, Ind., has challenged James G. Blaine to engage in a series of political discussions with her in any State outside of the one in which she lives, where she thinks the people might be prejudiced in her favor. It seems appropriate to remind Mrs. Gougar that the funeral occurred week before last.

Kansas, poor old bleeding Kansas, as she used to be called, is this year the banner Republican State of the Nation. Not the spirit of old John Brown smile when he hears this. The full returns swell the plurality for Harrison and Morton to 82,000, with one Democrat in the lower house of the Legislature.—[Rock Island (Ill.) Union.]

It is noticed as a curious result of our electoral system that while the State of Mississippi did not cast as many votes for Cleveland as the city of New York did for Harrison, it will have 9 electors for Cleveland, while the city of New York, but for the plurality north of the Harlem river, would cast none for the Republican nominee.

The fake story is going the rounds that "a money order for \$2, bearing the signature of General Harrison, was received at Portsmouth, Ohio, last Monday by a lady in payment of a bet against his own election." The Savannah (Ga.) News speaks this statement with the cold fork of truth when it says a money-order is never signed by the sender.

The Republican papers are beginning to claim that the fine weather which we are having is one of the results of the recent Republican victory. The party is evidently in partnership with the Lord.—[Topeka Democrat.]

It is better to be in partnership with the Lord than with the other fellow.

Mayor Hewitt has made one of the most startling announcements ever heard in connection with an appointment to office. When one of the gentlemen whom he had chosen as school inspector appeared to be sworn in, the Mayor informed him that he had been appointed solely because of his "cheek," which the Mayor declared to be "unlimited." We know of several individuals who would pass an extremely satisfactory examination in the above-mentioned respect.

There are said to be three classes of newspaper workers. First, "ye editor," who dresses in elegant style and thinks himself the center about which the universe revolves. Second, the "journalist," slightly more modest, but still extremely self-conscious and alarmingly inclined to make "breaks." Third, and highest of all, the "news-paper man" who dresses plainly, keeps himself out of the way as much as possible, says the right thing at the right time, is bright, quick, shrewd, and handles men like puppets. He has mounted to the highest level of a noble profession. Brethren, it is a great thing to be a "news-paper man."

On election day Judge Galloway sent out a dispatch purporting to be from Chairman Brice, giving the political outlook for New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut, and predicting that the Democrats would carry these States with majorities ranging from 4,500 to 40,000. The Barber County Index, a thoroughbred Democratic organ, says:

Such a dispatch, 128 words, collect, cost a gentleman of this city \$6.55, and it cost the Democrats of Barber county over \$1,000 in bets. Leaving the mortgage circular out of the question, we are of the opinion that Judge Galloway is a reckless and injudicious politician. He did the party harm in Kansas.

The Democrats who lost their money on account of the Kansas City Times' misrepresentation of the state of affairs in Kansas will know how to appreciate the following bit of editorial consolation from its columns:

The Times is sorry to note the suspension of Democratic papers in Kansas. But be of good cheer: The Times is still on deck, full of current information and sound Democratic doctrine. For as we frequently take occasion to remark, administrations may come and go, parties may be swept in or out of power, but the Times with its good Democratic principles goes on forever.

It is believed that the Democratic representation in the next State Senate will be the most harmonious ever known. There will be no factional divisions or strifes. The said d. r. will consist of one member, Ed Carroll, of Leavenworth.

A writer in the Detroit Free Press objects to the duplication of names of cities and uses Detroit, Mich., as an example and says:

Detroit is well named, as the city is situated on a strait and the town was founded by the French, so it is particularly appropriate that the name should be from the language of the founders and should signify the situation of the city. Yet folks have had the cheek to name six other places in the United States "Detroit"—places that were never on any strait except straightened circumstances, and whose inhabitants couldn't speak a word of French to save their lives. Detroit is a village in Alabama with an academy and two or three shops. Detroit is also a hamlet of about 74 inhabitants in Dickinson county, Kas.

We are in favor of giving the above mentioned scribbler a thorough "dressing down" for his libel upon Dickinson's little live village.

New York's Official Vote.

The vote of the State of New York has been officially canvassed and the returns made in all but two counties—New York and Kings. The official returns for the two counties mentioned will not differ to any great extent from the figures already published. The result is as follows:

Total vote for President.....	1,279,639
Total vote for governor.....	1,276,857
Cleveland's vote.....	632,928
Harrison's vote.....	646,712
Hill's vote.....	646,712
Miller's vote.....	630,965
Harrison's plurality.....	13,793
Hill's plurality.....	16,707

The combined vote of New York and Kings counties, was: Hill 248,284, Cleveland 242,314, Miller 177,166, Harrison 173,402. This shows that Hill led Cleveland 5,970, Miller 71,118, Harrison 74,882. Gen. Harrison comes second on the total vote, receiving 646,712. This is 13,793 more than Cleveland, and 16,351 more than Miller. Mr. Cleveland received 632,928 votes.

leaves 13,793 as Harrison's plurality in the State. The total vote of Cleveland and Harrison aggregated 1,279,639. The total vote for Hill and Miller was 1,276,850. This shows that 2,802 more votes were cast for the Presidential ticket than for the gubernatorial.—[Philadelphia Times.]

Dana Lashes Cleveland.

The Herald correspondent the other day interviewed Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, in Paris. Mr. Dana talked freely regarding American politics and evidently said about what he thought concerning Grover Cleveland. His views are worth giving.

Speaking of the result of the recent election, Mr. Dana said that many things contributed to Cleveland's defeat. In the first place the chances are all against the reelection of any president. Since 1832 only two men have been twice placed in the office of chief magistrate—Lincoln and Grant—and they were kept in the white house under exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Dana continued: "In order to insure the President a second term there must be something of special and unusual importance to commend him to public favor. Cleveland had no such element to aid him. On the contrary he was handicapped in many ways. He had no strong personal friends. He was cordially disliked by the leaders of the Democratic party and the political directors of the Democratic press. Even before the election I do not believe there was a more unpopular man in the United States than he and after March next, when the game is all over, the universal wonder will be how such a man as Cleveland ever came to fill such a high position."

"During his administration he did nothing to win the confidence and support of his party, in fact he did not care a copper for the real interest of the Democrats. What he worked for from beginning to end was the welfare and advancement of Grover Cleveland. In manner toward his supporters he was cold and overbearing, and he never by any chance put himself out to be courteous or accommodating. He thought himself a man of destiny, and so far above his followers that he could kick them about as he pleased. He has finally discovered his mistake. He was always trying to produce a sensation that would make people talk about him. He did not choose any given line of action so much because he believed in it as because he believed in its advances for himself. He did not dare to veto either the oleomargarine bill or the river and harbor bill though he was convinced that they were both unwise. He did veto a lot of pension bills because he saw an opportunity to set people talking of his prudent oversight over expenses without alienating any of the influential classes."

"His knowledge on all subjects was superficial. In many things he made mistakes as to what would really redound to his advantage. His negotiation of the fisheries treaty and extradition treaty did him much harm among the Irish and the fishermen. If he had not been politically dead already, of course his position on the tariff would have finished him. This last election has therefore settled the free trade question. No party can succeed in the United States which wavers in its adherence to protection. California wants protection for its wines and woolens and fruits. Alabama wants it for its iron, and so will Colorado in time. The whole wants it for manufactures and industries which are springing up there as by magic. The East has always wanted it and the South will follow suit. The Democrats were beaten in a fair fight because they deserved to be. There was never an election more quiet and orderly. There was never one with less corruption at the polls."

When Do the Electors Meet?

The Abilene Reflector is authority for the statement that the time for the Presidential electors to meet and cast their ballots for President and vice-President has been changed from the first Wednesday in December to the second Monday in January. We had been informed that a change had been made but could not satisfy ourselves as to the truth of the matter, so we took pains to write to Hon. E. B. Allen, Secretary of State, for information. His answer was that "there had been no change in this State, but that as to any other State." Now the constitution provides that the day shall be uniform throughout the United States. (See paragraph 4, section 1, article 2 of the constitution.) Therefore if it has been changed in one State it has been in all. This is a question of some importance and we would like some information on the subject.—[Hope Dispatch.]

As this matter is obscure in the minds of many people we have taken some pains to look up the exact status of the matter in the records of Congress.

A United States law passed Feb. 3, 1887, provided that the electors in each State should meet on the second Monday in January to cast their votes. But some of the States had previously adopted laws which provided that the

certificates and lists of votes should be sent to the vice-President before the first Wednesday in January—this being in harmony with the Revised Statutes. To remedy the defect Congress passed in October, 1888, and it was approved upon the 19th of that month; the following law, which as it is important, we give in full:

(PUBLIC—No. 333.)

An act supplementary to the act approved February third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled: "An act to fix the day for the meeting of the electors of President and vice-President, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the certificates and lists of votes for President and vice-President of the United States, mentioned in Chapter 1 of Title 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and in the act to which this is a supplement, shall be forwarded, in the manner therein provided, to the president of the Senate forthwith after the second Monday in January, on which the electors shall give their votes.

Section 141—Whenever a certificate of votes from any State has not been received at the seat of Government on the fourth Monday of the month of January in which their meeting shall have been held, the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of the votes from that State has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list to the seat of Government."

Approved, October 19, 1888.

The electors now have, therefore, for their guidance the above U. S. Statute, superseding all State laws, directing that they shall meet and cast their votes on the second Monday in January and immediately thereafter send lists to the vice-president or president of the Senate.

Mr. Allen, in answering the Dispatch's question, was doubtless referring to the Kansas Statute which have of course not been changed; but the electors of this State will meet and cast their votes in accordance with the provision made by Congress.

THE HONORABLE TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—When the trial of Anarchist Hronek, charged with conspiracy to murder the officers of the law who secured the execution of the Haymarket Anarchists was resumed yesterday, Mrs. Catharine Chapek, wife of one of the alleged co-conspirators with Hronek, testified that the testimony of Chapek, the informant in regard to the meeting between Hronek and her husband were untrue.

Hronek then took the stand and denied that he had ever said that Schneider made the bombs used by the suicide Anarchist Lings.

John Nelson and Richard Kirby, dredgers, testified to the finding of an empty gas pipe bomb in the river near the point where Hronek is supposed to have thrown a number of the missiles into the stream.

After Attorney Fisher and an expressman named Janek, who drove the conspirators to Riverside to make the experiments with bombs, had contradicted Cholebon on some minor points, Frank Chapek, one of the conspirators, was called, and made a general denial of the charges in the evidence for the prosecution. He never had any dynamite, and consequently never showed any to Cholebon. He knew nothing of the plot for revenge, and did not get any plan for the location of Judge Grinnell's house.

Admitted going to Aldine square July 4, but did not even know that Judge Grinnell lived there. He also denied having promised to avenge Hronek if he should be arrested and hung.

After some further minor evidence was produced the court took a recess.

Joseph Mikolanda was the first witness called in the afternoon. He had been at Chapek's house when it was said Hronek displayed a dynamite bomb, but he saw no bomb and had never seen a bomb in Hronek's possession. He had also visited Riverside with Hronek but nothing was said about avenging the death of the Anarchists.

Anton Kozell testified that he had known Cholebon since 1884, and that his reputation for truth and veracity was bad, and witness would not believe him under oath.

John Dvorak also expressed his belief that Cholebon's statements were not reliable.

This ended the evidence and Assistant Elliott began the opening speech for the prosecution. Court adjourned before he had concluded.

Pugilists Fired At.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Some excitement was caused in Kierman's theater last night by what was regarded as an attempt on the life of Jake Kilrain or Charley Mitchell by John W. Robinson, an intoxicated occupant of one of the boxes. The men had just been introduced when a shot was fired from the rear of a box in the second tier, which whistled past the heads of those in the front and buried itself in the scenery at the right of the stage. A policeman who rushed into the box caught Robinson in the act of laying a smoking revolver on the floor behind him. He was arrested, as was Henry C. Gray, who accompanied him, and both men were taken to the First precinct station.

Mail Robbery.

MARSHALL, Mo., Nov. 30.—Several sportmen of Marshall and vicinity, with their friends, celebrated Thanksgiving day by an extensive fox hunt. The field chosen was the southeast part of this county, which is infested by the animals. Representative-elect E. P. Garnett and Mr. Rogers, of Kansas City, with eight of their imported fox hounds joined in the sport.

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6 per cent.

With a commission of EIGHT per cent. straight. Money paid when papers are signed.

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LEBOLD, FISHER & CO.

ANARCHIST REVIVAL.

Bloodthirsty Circulars Delivered in Chicago Saloons—Ald Wanted For Hronek et al.

The Leader of the Arbeiter Bund Speaks Vaguely of the Manufacture of Dynamite.

Continuation of the Trial of Hronek—End of the Evidence—Arguments Commenced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A new Anarchist circular was found yesterday, having been secretly distributed in various sections of the city and in Anarchist saloons on Clybourn, Blue Island and Milwaukee avenues and West Lake and West Randolph streets. It is printed in red ink, and the matter is of a decidedly fiery character. "Richter," it is issued by the Arbeiter Bund, the same society that organized Sunday schools here in which some hundreds of children are being taught the doctrines of Anarchism. After telling the workingman that he is trampled in the dust, that he has no recognized rights, and that he should assert his independence, it states that capital and all who control capital must be destroyed—and destroyed quickly—and that the only efficacious method of removal is the one adopted and carried into execution by "the martyred advocates of freedom who gave up their lives so the principles they advocated might be perpetuated."

"Our time is coming," the circular continues; "all that remains for us to do is to forget petty differences and band together for our common object. What a few men can not achieve many can. They can throttle the capitalist tyrant; they can surround him with fire and bloodshed, and compel him in war to recognize our rights, a thing he will not do in peace."

Believers in the copies here pressed to give all aid in their power toward the organization and success of the various societies now springing up. Aid is again asked for Sevie, Hronek and Chapek, and the information volunteered that contributions can be left at 74 West Lake street.

"The fact of the matter is this," said Albert Curran, the leader of the Arbeiter Bund, speaking to a group whom he thought were all sympathizers, "capitalism in the pride of its strength is too arrogant to yield a point that means conquest to humanity and popular rights. But in Anarchy it is listening to the tramp of thousands and it is a menace it had better heed. When the capitalists become too aggressive they will hear there is still dynamite manufactured in this country."

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THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Annual Report of Secretary Whitney Published.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Whitney has presented his annual report to the President. After giving a brief review of the condition of the navy as it will exist on March 4, 1889, in comparison with the same as it existed on March 4, 1888, and furnishing a list of armored vessels heretofore authorized by Congress, the Secretary says:

"So far as armored ships are concerned, the subject is yet to be treated in a broad way by the department and Congress. At the present time the conditions are such that every thing necessary to first-class fighting ships can be produced and furnished to the department in this country as soon as in the course of construction any element or feature is required, but this has never heretofore, until the present time, been true, and therefore the consideration of the subject has been necessarily postponed by the department until the present time."

He then dwells upon the necessity of the armored cruisers now building, and says: "We can not at present protect our coast but we can return blow for blow, for we shall soon be in condition to launch a fleet of large and fast cruisers against the commerce of an enemy able to inflict the most serious and lasting injury thereon."

"It is gratifying to be able to report," says the Secretary, "that notwithstanding the large expenditures for the new navy in the last three years, the reduction in other directions has met the total expenditures of the department less for these years than for the three years ended June 30, 1884, the ordinary expenses of the department having been reduced over twenty per cent. The year 1884-85 was omitted from the table, as it was being wholly in this administration."

Total expenditures of the department for three years ended June 30, 1884, compared with the three years ended June 30, 1888, items being taken from reports of the fourth auditor of the treasury, that total expenditures under the various objects of expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1882-83 and 1884 were \$47,979,307 and for the years ended June 30, 1886-87 and 1888, \$46,830,630."

DEFENDING THE G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief Warner Speaks on the Reported Defections.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—At the banquet given him by Chicago posts Major Warner, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, spoke on the reported defections in Indiana and that of General Palmer in Illinois. "And I say it here," continued the Commander-in-Chief with emphasis, "no matter how high any man is who says to himself, 'I am a patriot,' he is not a patriot if he is not a member of the organization. Let me say here that the platform of the Grand Army is broad enough for every good citizen to stand upon. We recognize that we fought for freedom, freedom of thought of speech, and of the press—and we will stand elbow to elbow in defense of our comrades in the exercise of their functions, whether we agree on questions involving these principles or not. But though you wear this badge, and many of you have purchased freedom at a dear price, you should not live in the past. You must discharge your whole duty in the present as citizens. Your badge represents the unity of principle, and your organization was founded—fraternity, charity and loyalty. As long as comrades, as this country shall remain faithful to the principles for which we fought, so long shall the right of every American citizen be respected before the law. And the comrade who can not stand upon this platform is entitled to our profound sympathy, for he has read wrong the lessons of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Ec-Commander-in-Chief Fairchild said that the ones who had joined the organization through selfish motives had all left it, thank God. They found it didn't help their social standing, nor their business, nor secure their political advancement. They discovered long ago that the Grand Army man who attempted to use the organization for selfish purposes was no longer a Grand Army man.

A Notable Convert.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 30.—Rev. Steve Holcombe, the reformed gambler, has added another laurel to his crown in the conversion of Col. Thomas Grady, a newspaper man known all over the West and South. Col. Grady has been in this city several weeks, somewhat under the weather. He drifted up to the Holcombe Mission last Sunday and was brought to his knees by the earnest preaching of the evangelist. To-night Col. Grady preached an eloquent sermon telling of his errors in life and warning others to avoid treading in his footsteps. Col. Grady has been connected with the *Merchant Traveler* and with *Oyle's Arkansas Traveler*. He says he will devote the balance of his life to the ministry.

Fire at Lamonte, Mo.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 1.—At 12:30 yesterday morning seven business houses in the village of Lamonte, twelve miles west of Sedalia, were burned to the ground, losing \$8,000. The fire started in Glass Bros.' grocery, communicated to Evans' grocery, Wintry's confectionery, Smith's meat market, Coffee's saloon, Albaugh's harness shop and Collier's carpenter shop. Evans was insured for \$300. No insurance on the others as far as can be learned. About a month ago the row of buildings on the opposite side of the street burned.

Heavy Pension Payments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The treasury disbursements have been unusually large during the month of November, the pension payments alone amounting to \$22,000,000. In consequence of this it is estimated at the department that the public debt statement will show an apparent increase of \$1,500,000 since November 1st, of course, no advance in the debt, merely a reduction in the cash in the treasury available for the payment of the debt.

Two Engines Demolished.

LAMAR, Mo., Dec. 1.—A collision of two freight trains on the Gulf road at the depot Thursday night resulted in the demolition of two engines and several cars and a loss to the company of probably \$8,000. One of the trains was standing on the track awaiting the other when the latter, composed of nineteen loaded cars arrived and plunged into it. The rails were covered with aleet and the brakes of the moving train, which was coming down a heavy grade, had no effect. The train hands jumped and saved themselves.

International Boat Race.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The boat race between Cambridge and Yale Universities has been fixed approximately for April 15.

A correspondent at Columbus, Ind., telegraphs that Will Schrieber, teller of the First National Bank of that city, has fled to Canada, after robbing the bank of \$2500.